## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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Washington, D. C. ENTERED AT THE WARHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 2, 1890,

## TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to

club raisers. We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full feweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Its name indicates, composed of pure silver and nickel, to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted. Now, who wants one? There are just 10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them

An hour's work will get one. We hope

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR. Commander-in-Chief Wheelock G. Veazey has returned to Washington from an extended tour to the Departments west of the Mississippi. He has visited since he left Washing-Departments of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and everywhere he found the G.A.R. spirit highly encouraging. The comrades are dewoted to the Order, and it was really touching to see the manifestation of this spirit in the commides are widely scattered, and have to travel many miles to attend the Post meetings. For this reason the meetings are frequently held in the afternoons, and sometimes on Sunday. No church services could be more devout and impressive than the proceedings at these meetings. The Chaplain's opening prayer is listened to with a deep and unaffected reverence, and at the conclusion of his supplication for the good of the Order and the country a heartfelt "Amen" goes up from all lips. Everywhere he found the G.A.R. men the leading ones in the community. They were universally regarded as the very best citizens. They are the leaders in the churches, the Sunday-schools, in busimess, in all manner of enterprises for the development of the country, and in society. It is they who are making the wilderness blossom as the rose, and putting the country west of the Mississippi in the very forefront of progress in every respect,

A MISTAKE,

We feel that one of the serious mistaker of the McKinley bill was the taking off the duties on sugar and other products in advance, in the expectation that the sugarraising countries will take off their duties on our products. This hope is not likely to be realized. Brazil gave us no concessions when we took off the duty on coffee, but on the other hand tacked on export duties equal to those we had taken off, and so we lost millions of money, without any benefit whatever. Spain will not admit our prodnots to Caba at any lower rates, because it is the policy of those who are squeezing the people of that island to get every dollar possible out of them at present, without any regard to the future. It is true that the President is empowered to restore the duties on products of countries which will not enter into reciprocity with us, but we have seen how much such a provision as this amounts to in the case of the discriminations in Europe against our pork and grain. Though the President has been clothed with retalistory powers he has never chosen to exercise them.

We believe the wiser way would have been to handle the whole matter by treaties which would make direct bargains with each country to admit our products free when we did the same with its.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Sept. 27, 1890, 7,133 claims were received, of which 617 were origimal invalid, 331 widows, 7 war of 1812, 11 bounty land, 31 navy, 0 old war, 44 on account of Mexicau service, 140 accrued, and 2,058 applications for increase; act of June 27, 1890, 2.198 original invalid, 696 widows.

Number of rejected claims reopened, 312. The mames and postoffice addresses of 3,425 comrades | their obligations and the trust reposed in were furnished for the use of claimants. There | them. were 75,414 pieces of mail matter received; 56,915 letters and blanks sent out.

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 567; reports and cases from Special examination, 8,008.

WORK FOR THE NEXT SESSION.

done very much of decided benefit to the veterans and the great value of the legislation enacted by it becomes more apparent every day. For the Disability Pension Bill and other measures of justice the veterans are profoundly grateful and will make this manifest in a practical way at the polls.

But much good work-much that is necessary to round out and complete the Nation's justice to those who saved its life, has been left undone. For this we must look to the next session of this Congress, and to the Congress which is to be elected

The Representatives of this Congress are now mostly at home among their constituents, where they are directly accessible to the comrades. The candidates for the next Congress are also now before the people. It is very important that the comrades should know definitely how all these men stand upon the unfinished legislation which must come before the next session and the next Congress. The measures which the comrades ask, in the name of honor and common justice, to be passed at once are-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Service Pension bill.

The Arrears of Pension bill. The Equalization of Bounties bill.

The Prisoners of War bill. The bill amending section 1,745 Revised Statutes, so as to make a real preference for all honorably-discharged soldiers in all

offices and public employment. Now is the time for comrades to do effective work in promoting the speedy passage of these measures.

END OF THE FIRST SESSION,

After a session of nearly 10 months the more subscribers, and to do it will give away | first session of the 51st Congress has come to an end. The members are now on their way to their homes for a brief respite from their legislative duties until the first Monday in next December. Though it may be a offered, because this watch is not a cheap respite it will not be a rest for most of them. They must take care of their long-neglected political fences, give an account of their stewardship to their constituents, and enter at once into heated canvasses for their own or somebody else's elections. From now until the first week in November the political atmosphere will be in a state of lively perturbation, with a storm center localized in every Congressional District. our friends will appreciate the opportunity. The acts of every Representative and of both parties will be sharply assailed and strongly defended everywhere, and the people called upon to pass judgment upon both individuals and parties. The result will be awaited with much interest and will have an important bearing on future legislation. It is hazardous to make any predictions. The Republicans enter the campaign for the control of the next House handicapped by many disadvantages. Even with the advantages of the Presidential year and the feeling aroused in the country many of the places of the far West, where by the pension vetoes and the odious Mills bill, they had a majority of but eight on the face of the returns at the opening of the present session. They added seven to this by the admission of six new States, and gained 12 more by unseating Southern Democrats alleged to be fraudulently elected, and replacing them by their Republican competitors. This gives them a present majority of 27; but it is hardly expected that the Representatives from the South who were scated can be re-elected, while the States of Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee have been gerrymandered with the express purpose of destroying the Republican majority in the House. Again, the two great measures of this session-the Disability Pension bill and the Tariff bill-have been so recently enacted that the party will hardly receive much benefit from the good

> manifest to the veterans. However, the greatness of their victory in Maine has greatly encouraged the Republicans, and they are going in everywhere to win, as are the Democrats too, and the campaign is being prosecuted with an energy

results expected to flow from those measures.

The Republicans would have been in much

better shape before the country if they had

hearkened to the urgings of THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE, and passed the pension legislation

second only to those of Presidential years. The session has been a notable one in other respects than for its length. For four Congresses the House has been in control of the Democrats, and the Republicans have sharply assailed their antagonists for their policy, and promised better things if they were entrusted with power again. The elections of 1888 gave them control of the House and a President. The Senate was theirs already by a good working majority, so that they had full power and responsibility for all legislation. They have ended their first tour of duty at helm of State, and the country is now to pass judgment as to how they have acquitted themselves.

Two glaring faults-resting upon both parties-will not receive the condemnation from the country that they should. These are the obstructionist policy of the Democrats, and the absenteeism of the Republicans Both of these were wrong, they were dere lictions of duty, and a serious hindrance to business. There was simply no excuse for either. The Representatives-Republican and Democratic-were sent to Washington to transact public business. That was their highest duty. Whenever, under any pretext, they failed to do this, they were untrue to

After all, there was an immense amount of hard work done. The bills passed and not no more important mission than that to the Examiners, 851; cases on hand for special passed were given a laborious consideration great Republic of Brazil. The right man as

passed under the whip of the caucus. On the other hand, every clause of the McKinley bill has been fully and fairly presented to the country, and discussed to weariness, if not satisfaction. Every interest involved has been given all the hearing it desired, and if any man has failed to say all he wanted to it is not because the opportunity

The record shows that there were 12,402 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House and 4,750 in the Senate, a total of 16,972, against a total of 15,598 in the first session of the 50th Congress. There were 3,215 reports made in the House and 1,817 in the Senate. The House passed 1,292 bills, of which the Senate passed 849, the most of which have been signed by the President, or are awaiting his approval. The Senate has passed 1,100 bills, of which 486 have been sent to the President, making a total of 1,335 acts, against 1,790 for the whole of the 50th Congress. Of these acts 506 passed by the House, and 275 by the Senate, were private pension bills.

The principal bills passed, all of which required laborious preparation and involved

extended discussion, were: The Disability Pension bill. The bill providing for the monthly purchase of

500,000 ounces of silver. The Customs Administrative bill. The Anti-Trust bill

The Anti-Lottery bill. The bill for a World's Fair in Chicago. The admission of Wyoming and Idaho to State-The Meat Inspection bill.

The Land Grant Forfeiture bill. The Original Package bill. The bill to prevent collision at sea. The Naval Appropriation bill to add to the new Navy three line-of-battleships, one protected

cruiser, one torpedo cruiser and one torpedo boat. In addition to the Disability Pension bill, the following, of special interest to veterans,

To provide certificates of honorable service to those who have lost their certificates of discharge. For the establishment of a National Park on the battlefield of Chickamauga, For the employment of 600 and more clerks in

the Pension Office to adjudicate cases arising under the Senate Dependent and Disability Pension act. To appropriate \$40,000 for the maintenance of the Marion (Ind.) branch of the National Soldiers' Home for the fiscal year 1890. For the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific Railroad indemnity lands. To permit affidavits in land entry cases to be

made before Court Commissioners when, through distance or infirmity, they cannot be made before To increase the number and fill the vacancies on the Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes,

For the disposal of abandoned military reservations in Wyoming. To authorize the President to cause certain lands beretofore withdrawn for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain subject to entry under the homestead laws.

Extending the act for the relief of rallroad-land settlers to all persons who have been on rallroad landss five years, but whose entries have not been

To increase the pension for total helplessness. For the relief of soldiers who served during the ale war under assumed names. Granting permission to officers and enlisted men o wear military badges. To relieve destitution in Oklahoma.

The President has vetoed seven bills. These were to allow Ogden, Utah, to increase her indebtedness; for public buildings at Dallas, Tex.; Hudson, N. Y., and Tuscaloosa, Ala; to authorize Maricopa County, Ariz., to issue railroad bonds, and changing the boundaries of certain Indian Reservations.

Among the bills which have passed the House, but have not yet passed the Senate. are the following, (bills in conference being included in this category):

The Federal Election bill. The National Bankruptcy bill.

The bill to create a Court of Appeals for the relief of the Supreme Court.

The Conger Compound Lard bill To amend the contract labor law. To prevent the product of convict labor being furnished to or for the use of any Department or

For the reorganization of the artilery force of the To repeal the timber culture law (in conference.) To prevent the employment of convict labor upon the construction or repair of United States

early last Winter, so that by this time the To transfer the Revenue Marine Service to the good results would have been unmistakably Navy Department Providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before Registers and Receivers of land

THE NEW MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

The President has made an admirable selection for Minister to Brazil in the person of Maj. Edwin H. Conger, Representative of the Seventh District of Iowa. Maj. Conger served with the President in the army, and the esteem that Gen. Harrison learned to feel for him as a soldier was a strong influence in determining his selection for the important diplomatic post to which he has been accredited. Maj. Conger was born in Illinois in 1843, and after graduating from Lombard University he enlisted in Co. I 102d Ill., and served with that regiment until the close of the war, by which time he had attained the rank of Captain and the brevet of Major for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." At the close of the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Galesburg, Ill., until 1868, when he removed to Dexter. Dallas Co., Iowa, where he has resided ever since, and been engaged in farming, stockgrowing and banking. He served two terms as State Treasurer of Iowa and two terms and this much of a third in Congress. He was on the Committee on Invalid Pensions in the 49th Congress, on the Committee on Agriculture in the 50th, and Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and a member of the Committees on Banking and Currency and Agriculture in the present Congress.

into closer relations with our sister Republies in South America, and of promoting our commerce with those countries, there is never before equaled. This was particularly Minister to Rio Janeiro can be of incalculable palace ring at Madrid.

true of the Tariff bill under the Mills-Car- service, and Maj. Conger is the right man. The first session of the 51st Congress has liste regime. A sweeping bill was prepared He is strong, broad and progressive, under lock and key by a little junta of thoroughly American in his ideas, and Southern free traders, who allowed no ex- zealous in support of the policy of developamination of it, virtually no hearing by the | ing to the uttermost the commerce between representatives of the interests it would this country and our Southern neighbors. injuriously affect, if not destroy, and it was | He will not go to his post as many of our foreign representatives have done-merely to draw his salary and figure in societybut to work indefatigably and wisely for the promotion of the interests of his country. The people will hear much more of him in

GRANT AND LEE. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the article of mine on my Recollections of Gen. Grant, you in-



[This sketch of Gens. Grant and Lee is a fac-simile

orning of April 10, 1865, by E. H. Klemroth. Gen. Lee was urging on Gen. Grant the project of joining the two armies and whipping the French out of

that a majority of your readers would consider it as a part of my article. This story has long since been exploded. Neither Gens. Grant nor Lee were conquest of the Confederate armies and the restoration of the Union. Gen. Lee fought for the defense of the South and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. When Gens. Grant and side seemed to be fortified, and was engaged in Lee met at Appointation it was for the purpose of a contest at long range, which was neither very the surrender by Gen. Lee of the Confederate army. | exciting nor destructive. The next morning He then had no army to offer to Gen, Grant, and the Orderly came again to wake the Colonel, Gen, Grant had no authority to discuss an invasion of Mexico for any purpose. You will not find in Gen. Grant's Memoirs any reference to such an interview between him and Gen. Lee.

In justice to me I ask that you publish this letter. Very respectfully, MARCUS J. WRIGHT. Gen. Wright is entitled to the discinimer. and we freely give place to it. The picture, which it was thought would add interest to the article, was made from a sketch taken at the time by Comrade E. H. Klemroth, 6th Pa. Cav., who was detailed as a topographical draftsman, and at the time of Gen. Leo's second interview with Gen. Grant was fortunate enough to be quite near them, though not within earshot. It was certainly the universal belief in the army at the time upon Gen. Grant, as the representative of the Government, the formation of an expedition to Mexico, to be made up of men from both armies, and that the latter was very far from being averse to the proposi-

Indeed, many of the leaders, military and political, both North and South, earnestly favored such a movement for two strong reasons: Hostility to French aggressions on this continent, and the belief that such an expedition, made up of men from both armies, would be a powerful factor in effecting a reconciliation between the two sec-

It is quite true, as Gen. Wright says, that neither Gens. Grant nor Lee were "soldiers of fortune," and that the latter "had no army to offer Gen. Grant," and that "Gen. Grant had no authority to discuss any invasion of Mexico for any purpose." All the same, there was no man in the South who could speak so authoritatively for the Confederate soldiers as Gen. Lee, and if he chose to offer the services of 100,000 men gible young man-or any man, in fact-had for the purpose of driving the French out Mexico, he would have had little difficulty in making his promise good. On the other the highest compliment that a man can pay to hand, though Gen. Grant had no actual authority to discuss an invasion of Mexico. upon any public buildings or other public works. everybody in the loyal portion of the Nation felt that the war would not be really ended until the French were expelled from our sister Republic. Gen. Wright seems to forget that even before the surrender of the rebel armies we began to mass troops on the Rio Grande, and that large quantities of the arms and munitions surrendered by Kirby Smith were turned over to the Mexican patroits. Therefore, while Gen. Grant may not have been officially notified that the armies of the United States were to be directed against Maximilian's Empire, everybody in the Spring of 1865 felt that that To one feature of her girlish romanticism

Gen. Wright's remark about neither Grant bearing on the case. The expulsion of the French was something which interested every American patriot, and a war for that

THE startling assertion is made that be fore Midwinter fully 1,000,000 people, or one-fifth of the total population of Ireland. will be in a starving condition. On the storm-swept western coast of the island nothing but potatoes can be raised, and that crop is a total failure there. It is a case which calls for the prompt action of the civilized world, for it is not at all probable that England will make adequate provisions for their relief. She has 1,000,000 chronic paupers of her own, besides the royal family and nobility, to attend to.

THE Cubans are said to be preparing for another revolt, on a grander scale than the one some years ago, and with much more hopes of success, since Spain is even less able to carry on a protracted war than she In view of the present policy of entering was then. It is only a question of years when the Cubans will secure their independence. It is getting very late in the world's day for a people to be fleeced year in and year out for the benefit of a gang of corrupt foreign politicians as the Cubans are by the

TRIBUNETS.

SPROUT FROM AN OLD CHESTNUT. Say, ma, is 'dam' wicked?" a little boy cried; His mother looked up with a shiver, And said: "Oh, dear, Frank, it's a nasty, vile oath

Don't say it again, never, never!" Well, is 'coffer-dam' swearing?" he eagerly nounce it so." 'Oh, no," she replied, "that is proper"

And then she began to explain how 'twas made. Till he made a quick gesture to step her. There's no time for fooling! The cow's in the

And I tell you she's terrible bad off; She's got a potato stuck fast in her throat, An' she'll purty soon coffer-dam head off!" -Capt. Jack Crawford.

A VERY simple and successful process fo printing on cast iron has been discovered by John Farrar, of Roxbury, Mass., who generously refuses to patent it, but makes a present of the process to the world. By merely writing backward on paper with an ink mixed with powdered graphite, and laying the paper in the mold into which the melted iron is run, a reproduction of the letters is made upon the

SHERIDAN ON THE BIO GRANDE. In the October Century Gen. Doubleday tells story which is apropos to the discussion with Gen. Wright in another column. Sheridan had hurried to the Rio Grande as soon as the surrender of Kirby Smith left our hands free, and was developing all along the river, with headquarters at Brownsville, opposite Matamoras. It was very desirable that the Mexican patriots should get possession of the latter place, so that our folks could be in easy communication with them. The story that Gen. Doubleday tells was told him by the Colonel of one of the regiments at Brownsville, and is as follows:

"An Orderly woke the Colonel soon after daylight one morning, and urged him to go down to the bank of the river, as something remarkable was going on there. The Colonel combat-it could hardly be called a battle-bewere in possession of Matamoras. The object the enemy from Matamoras, and hold the place, as, owing to its proximity to the United States forces, it was a very important point. Each and assured him that he would see some genuine fighting. The Colonel hurried down to the bank, and there he saw the Juarez men leave their intrenchments, advance with the utmost intrepidity, storm the works at Matamoras, and drive the adherents of Maximilian through the town and far beyond out into the open country. Of course Sheridan could not send a authority of Congress and the War Department. That would have been an unheard of proceedng. What he did do was to give one of his brigades a leave of absence, and that settled the juestion so far as Matamoras was concerned."

WHEN people say "calculate" they use a word which goes back to the very infancy of our race, and the very beginning of the science of arithmetic. It comes from the Latin calculus a pobble. When men first began to reckon and to compare numbers they could think of no better way than to lay pebbles alongside of that at the interview Gen. Lee had urged each other on the gound, and hence the word

THE Grace Methodist Church, of Jersey City, has placed gum-chewing during service under the ban, and one prominent young lady has been officially notified that she must discontinue the practice or take the consequences. Popular sympathy will be with the church. While the Book of Discipline contains nothing against masticating the innutritious resin, it is certainly not a seemly thing to do in the house of worship. Awhile ago the Methodists, who are generally to the front in all matters of morals and manners, pronounced strongly against the chewing of tobacco in church, and the sisters have no right to complain if they are subjected to a similar rule to that laid upon

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?" That sweet girl, Mattie Maquillar, of Thireenth street northwest, came home to Washington in a mild ecstacy of happiness. She was engaged, so she half-shyly, half-proudly announced to her mother and girl friends, to an altogether-delightful young man, whom she had met while on a visit with her aunt to Capon Springs, in West Virginia. She was proud. because it was the first capture of her bow and spear. It was the first time that a really elisuccumbed to her maidenly charms to the extent of proposing marriage to her. She was a true enough woman to appreciate that this was a woman, and her self-esteem receivan delightful incense from the proposal. It came to her as the first business promotion came to her prother-a demonstration that she was a success in her way just as his advancement satisfied him that he was a success in his. Then, too, the successful suitor, while not the brilliant match of her earlier romantic dreams, was a substantial fellow, fairly good looking, doing tolerably well in his business, an agreeable escort, a good tennis player, and reasonably accomplished in the little arts that all women value. The other girls at Capon Springs had been rather extravagant in their praise of him, probably because of the melancholly scarcity of really desirable young men at that watering-place, and her selfesteem was still farther exalted because she had been able to carry him off from all of them was one of the inevitable things of the near | Mattie bad remained steadfast, -she was determined that the elected one should have "a how good a man was, or how much he loved if he had one of those dreadfully plebeian names, such as Smith, Brown, Jones, Robinson,

"Fancy, my dear," she would say to her purpose would have been as truly patriotic friends, "having to wear such a name all the days of one's life. An ugly dress is a thing of only one season; you have only to endure it for a few months; but an ugly name lasts as long as you do, and you have to be buried with it." The name of her accepted-Herman Diedrich-pleased her fancy. It was not common, and when pronounced in the true German way (he was of German descent) sounded quite

She talked enthusiastically to her mother and her girl-confidants of Herman's many good qualities, made the most to herself of his best points, ignored things that did not suit her, and tried to persuade herself that she was wildly in love with him. She said over "Herman Diedrich" a hundred times a day, with a nodulation calculated to give it the most effect, and called herself "Mattie Diedrich," and "Mrs. Herman Diedrich," to see how it would sound. The effect was agreeable. In due time Mr. Diedrich came on to Washington to visit his betrothed. She happened to be out when he called in the afternoon, and his card fell into the hands of her tormenting younger brother, who had a special talent for making things awkward for her. When she entered the house on her return he saluted her with :

"O, Sis, there was a young fellow here to see you -a fellow with the funniest name you ever heard of. Here is his card." And the boy spelled out: "Her-man-died-

rich." "Now ain't that a daisy of a name?" "You provoking boy," said Mattie, with red- him manage his farm. He wants to try the woman | erable period in that capacity.

man's name that way?" "I ain't mangling it; I'm reading it just as it is," protested the boy. "Ain't I, mother?"

and he handed the card to her. "It certainly does spell that," said her mother, scanning the card through her spectacles. "But Eddie should know better than to pro-

"I don't see why you should object to it Mattie," said her father, laying down the paper and taking a look at the card. "Eddie's version may be said to promise well. It hints that you will be comfortable in your widowhood. It is much better than it would be if it said Her man died poor."

This capt the climax for poor Mattie. She would never go through life bearing a name capable of such a rendering. She would think that everybody who read and heard it would want to give it the same pronunciation that her little brother did, and if they did not speak it outright they would think it, all the same, which would be unendurable.

When Mr. Diedrich called in the evening, Mattie found herself almost saying, "Mr. Died-rich," when she presented him to the family.

The young gentleman found a wonderful change had come over the spirit of his formerlyaffectionate sweetheart, and it was not long until his ring was returned to him, with a kind, sisterly letter, begging him to consider their relation "a mere Summer flirtation."

HARVEY AUSTIN.

PERSONAL.

Thomas Short, a son of S. W. Short, who was a gallant soldier in Co. G, 10th Mo., was thrown from a hand-car on the White River Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad Aug. 30, producing concussion of the brain, from which he died Sept, 6 at the Mis-

souri Pacific Hospital at St. Louis. A good story is told about Gen. Sherman while he lived in Washington. The General had given a well-known gentlemen's furnisher an order for did so, and had the gratification of seeing a dozen shirts, which in due time were received and a check given for them. A few days after this As you did not mark this "editorial," I take it | tween the National troops-the adherents of | the General was walking arm-in-arm with a gen-Juarez-and the Mexicans who were serving | tleman down Pennsylvania avenue. Presently the under the banner of Maximilian, and who shirtman bowed. The General remembered having seen the man before, but being at a loss to place soldiers of fortune. Gen. Grant fought for the of the Juarez troops was, of course, to drive him, said: "Ah, sir, you have the advantage of me," The shirtmaker noticed the General's embarrassment, and by way of introducing himself, said, at the same time pointing to himself: "Made your shirts, sir; made your shirts." "Oh, yes, I remember now. I haven't seen you in years," said Gen. Sherman. "How have you been, Major? Glad to see you." Then, turning to his friend on his arm, he said: "Col. Wood, allow me to introduce you to my old friend Maj. Schurtz, Maj. Schurtz, Col. Wood. Col. Frank H. Pierce, United States Consul at

Matanzas, Cuba, is on a visit to his home at Hillsboro, N. H.

Mrs. Jessle Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. from all over the country to have the bill passed placing Mrs. Fremont on the pension roll at \$2,000 per annum. The bill passed both Houses last week. Mrs. Fremont and her daughter live in a small cottage, which they rent, in Los Angeles, Cal., and although not actually destitute, are in very straitened circumstances. Both her sonsone in the Army and the other in the Navy-have asked their mother to come to them, but her health ompels her to live in a climate like that of Lower California. Her sons have nothing but their small pay as officers, and both have large familles. Lieut. John C. Fremont said that both he and his brother have done all they could to help their mother, and although she may be in need of money, she is not in destitute circumstances. Miss Fremont who ives with her mother in Los Angeles, said that while they were not in want of food, they had no father had received various large sums of money, but that his property had been lost in unsuccessful

has indersed his candidacy, and he has a fair chance to secure a majority of the other Counties of the District, Col. O'Neal was a gallant soldier, and would make a good Congressman. The convention will not be held for a week to come, but the friends of the Colonei are working for him night and day. But few people know that there was a nativeborn Chinaman in the war of the rebellion. This Chinaman's name is Edward Day Cahota, and he was a member of Co. I, 23d Mass. He enlisted in February, 1864, when but a little over 15 years of age. He was not satisfied with his military experience of the war, for, when his regiment was mustered out in 1865, he enlisted in the Regular Army, and served there an enlistment of three years, and then re-enlisted and served a five-years' term, making a total service of nearly 10 years. Cahota was bought from his parents by Capt. Day, of Gloucester, Mass, in 1857, when a youth of eight, for 21 Mexican dollars, brought to this country and was going to the public schools when he enlisted, After his service in the Regular Army he settled on a ranch in Colorado and made money. He married a German girl about a year ago and took a wedding trip to Europe. Not long ago he visited Libby Prison in Chicago, and then returned to his West-

Gen. Russell A. Alger recently lost a big land ase which was tried before the Seattle (Wash.) Land Office. The case involved some 12 timber land cash entries, the tract in dispute comprising about 1.900 acres of land which is very valuable. Gen. Alger has signified his intention of appealing

the case to the Secretary of the Interior. The horse that Gen. Grant used throughout his army experience is still alive, and not far from St. Louis, Mo. The General made a present of the horse to Judge Long, an old friend of his, and a gentleman well-known in St. Louis. He kept the horse for a long time, and when he began to get old and feeble he sent him to the old Sapplington

farm, not far from St. Louis. The Comte de Paris will be met at the Windsor Hotel, New York, by his old friends, Gens. Alexander B. Webb and William T. Sherman, when he arrives in New York. His apartments at the hotel are being arranged with a private entrance, to protect the inmates from possible intrusion. In a private letter to Gen. Webb the Comte has asked that he be received quietly by his old friends, with no demonstration. He desires to be treated as nearly as possible like any private citizen. Gen. Webb nice name." She often vowed that no matter | was intimately associated with him during the war, when the Comte served under McClellan. Oct. 5 or 6 Gen. Webb will give him a reception at his home on Lexington avenue, which his old army friends will be invited to attend.

Mrs. Ida C. Martin, the widow of the late ex-Gov. John A. Martin, of Kansas, will be presented with a gold medal bearing the design of the Fourth Corps, at the annual Encampment of the Kansas G.A.R., to be held at Topeka in October. Gen. Martin was the Colonel of the 8th Kan., which was attached to the Fourth Corps during the war. The medal is a handsome one, of costly manufacture, and is given by the G.A.R. of Kansas.

A very happy woman was the widow of Andrew Smith, Co. D. 80th N. Y., who was in very humble circumstances until recently. Her husband lost his sight from diseases contracted in the service and had his claim proved and filed, but it was delayed during Cleveland's Administration. Her claim was speedily adjusted during the present Administration, however, and on Sept. 24 she recoived a check for \$10,500.

Gen, Sherman was an interested listener to a debate between Congressman Currie, of Indiana, and E. L. Yeomans, of New Orleans, La., on Sept. 25, at the Semi-Centennial Fair of the Orange

County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society. Mrs. John A. Logan, accompanied by her son, John A. Logan, jr., and Maj. Tucker, U. S. A., were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Sept. 24. She was there to meet her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, who was expected to arrive on the Majestic from Europe. Her son, who is called by his acquaintances Jack Logan, has just come from his pretty cottage by the Hudson River, where he has been some time for his health, and the older he grows the more the resemblance of his father does he get, He has much of the same raven black hair and swarthy complexion which so characterized the

who lives on a farm which he owns near Mount Clemens, Mich., recently applied to the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau at Castle Garden. New York city, for a middle-aged woman to help

dening face, "how dare you mangle a gentle- awhile as his housekeeper, and then if they sais each other he proposes to marry her. Comrada Schnett has three children at home and eight shifting for themselves. He owns a farm of 78 acres. with dwelling and buildings worth \$8,000, besides \$1,000 in personal property, has a bank account, and receives \$10 a month pension. He does not look for beauty or money, although, he adds, "a little bit of handsome wouldn't hurt," Here is a chance for some veteran's widow or daughter.

Gen. William T. Sherman made a speech on Friday last at the Orange County Fair at Port Jervis, N. Y. The old warrior was warmly received by the farmers of Orange County, many of whom had served under his command. He made them a good speech.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was a conspicuous figure at the meeting of the managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in New York on Wednesday, Sept. 24. Despite his years, Gen. Johnston still looks every inch a soldier. The report comes from Paris that the mental condition of Robert Garrett, the Baltimore & Ohio magnate, is really hopeless. His sister, with whom he is living, watches over him as she would over a child, and he is constantly followed about by a man. of whose shadowing he knows nothing, but who watches every movement, scrutinizes every bill og expense that he incurs, and is always ready to protect him from any mishap or indiscretion.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith, whom some of our readers may have heard of in Kentucky in 1862, and in Texas at a later period of the war, is a victim to cancer, and is now in New Orleans for treatment. He is President of the Sewannee College, in Ten-

When Gen. Edward F. Noyes, Colonel of the 39th Ohio (who was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry) represented the United States at the French Capital, he had great difficulty in learning the French language. Lew Rosen, the playwright, was engaged by the General as tutor. One day Rosen called on Henri Martin, the great French historian, and during a conversation Rosen spoka of the difficulty experienced by Gen. Noyes in acquiring the French language. "Ah!" said the famous historian, "Gen. Noyes does not need to speak ze French language; he smiles ze French language."

Comrade E. W. Ware, of Bangor, Mich., is said to have been confined in prison longer than any other man in the Union army. He was in Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsboro and Greensboro prisons 600 days. If any comrade can beat this record we would like to hear from him.

James Mossey, a veteran of the war, died recently at Nebraska City, Neb. A few years ago he applied for a pension on account of a wound received at Fort Donelson. His application was rejected, as no mark or wound could be found upon his head, where he claimed to have been shot. After his death a post-mortem was held, and a large buckshot was found imbedded in his brain.

Gen. Henry A. Barnum, by act of Congress, which was approved by the President last week. goes on the pension-rolls at \$100 per month. The General's friends, and he has a host of them, are as nuch pleased at this good news as is the General himself. He has been drawing a pension of \$50 for a number of years, but that sum, everybody who knew him, conceded was not commensurate with the bodily suffering he has undergone for more than 25 years. He was shot through the left side of the body, and from that wound he can never re cover, as it is a running sore all the time. Gen. Barnum was Major of the 12th N. Y., but in September, 1862, was made Colonel of the 149th N. Y., and was promoted Brigadier-General in May, 1865. He has been a member of the Legislature of New York, and is now the Harbor-master of New York

## MUSTERED OUT.

Ponn,-At Chardon, O., July 28, of paralysis, Lowell Pond, formerly of Boston, Mass. He was buried by the Chardon G.A.R., of which he was a The address of any of his relatives is member. desired by William Quigley, Wilson's Mills, O. Wilson.-At his home, in Glasgow, Ill., Aug. 23, Monkilus Wilson, Co. D. 129th Ill. He was a mem er of Husted Post, 506, of Manchester. PAULL -At his home, in Summerfield, O., of theu-

matism and heart disease contracted in the service.

William R. Paull, Co. A. 1st Pa. Reserves, aged 47.

Deceased was the first Commander and a member of John Brown Post, 504, and leaves a wife and ALLEY.-At his home, in Sparta, Ill., Aug. 25, of heart disease, J. R. Allen, Corporal, Co. I, 22d Ill. Comrade Allen was a successful business man and was the Mayor of his city. He lost a leg at the Col. Weden O'Neal, 55th Ky., is named as a battle of Chickamauga, and his death occurred while he was on his way to his place of business,

rominent candidate for the nomination to Con-He leaves a wife and one child in good circum gress before the Republican Convention of the Sixth Kentucky District. His own County (Kenton) WALSH .- At his home, in Centerville, Iowa, Aug. 22, of dropsy of the heart, Patrick Walsh, 22d Mo. aged 60. Comrade Walsh was a member of John Berdan Post, 122, and his remains were guarded by that Post. He was in the Mexican war, and was

Board of Centerville. He leaves a wife and four CURRAN.-At his home, in Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 22, E. D. Curran, Lieutenant, Co. D. 10th W. Va. He was a member of Garfield Post, 9, Leadville, but was buried by Upton Post, 8, of Pueblo. DUCK WORTH .- At his home, in Pueblo, Colo., Aug 28, J. L. Duckworth, 13th Mo. Cav. Deceased was not a member of the G.A.R., but was buried by the Masons and Upton Post, 8, of Pueblo. He leaves a

wife and one child COBURN.-At his home, in Rozbury, Vt., May 7, of heart disease, Ransford C. Coburn, Co. I. 11th Vt., aged 56. He was a member of Johnson Post, 23, and was buried by that Post. He has been a obscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for 12 years. He leaves a wife and four children. BALL -At his home, in Honesdale, Pa., Sept. Henry Ball, aged 53. He was Past Commander of Capt. James Ham Post, 198, and was the proprietor of a well-known hotel. He leaves a wife and three

COLVIN .- At his home, in Central Falls, R. I. Sept. 14, of a complication of diseases, Albert G. Colvin, Co. E. 65th N. Y. He was a member of l'ower Post, 17, of Pawtucket, R. L. GREEN.-At his home, in Valley Falls, R. L. Sept. 12, Giles Green, Co. F, 2d R. L. He was a member of Ballou Post, 3. CRAWFORD .- At his home, in Providence, R. L. Sept., 3, William Crawford, Orderly-Sergeant, Co. ), 9th R. I., aged 57. He was a member of Sloeum Post, 10:

cently, George Cumley, Co. E, 24th Mass. BILLINGS.-At his home, in Housstonic, Mass. Sept. 8, Almorin N. Billings, Co. B. 49th Mass., ages 49 Comrade Billings was the first to enlist in his company, and was discharged on account of disa-MATHENY.-At his home, in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 7, of pulmonary congestion, Col. James H. Matheny, 130th Ill., aged 72. He met with his regiment in Reunion the Wednesday before his death. RIDEL -At his home, in Mitchell, Ind., Aug.

CUMLEY .- At his home, in Providence, R. I., re-

Lemuel Ridel, 15th Ind. and 17th Ind. M't'd Ind. He was a member of C. R. Burton Post, 280, and was buried by that Post. ADAMS. - At his home, in San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 13, Maj. Zeb B. Adams, Captain, Co. L. 3d Mass. Cav. The funeral was under the auspices of George H. Thomas Post, WOLF.-At his home, in Batesville, Ind., Aug. 22 from the kick of a horse, Charles Wolf, Co. F. 52d

ind., aged 46. He was buried by Washburn Post, 79, and over 1,000 people attended the funeral BERMER.-At his home, in North Creek, O., Oct. 10 1880 from wounds received while in the service. Marion Beemer, aged 41. He was a charter member of Henry Beemer Post, 214; was its first Commander, and was buried by that Post. He leaves a wife and six children. LISTON.-At his home, in Cumberland, Iowa, July

27. H. S. Liston. He was a member of J. C. Brown ZIEGLER, -At his home, in Mifflintown, Pa., Sept. of disease contracted in the service, Jacob A Ziegler, Co. I, 208th Pa., aged 68. He was a mem-

BERTRAM.-At his home, in Boston, Mass., April 29. of chronic asthma and pneumonia, George Bertram, Engineer, U. S. N., aged 52. He was a member of John A. Hawes Post, 159, and that Post atended his funeral. He leaves a wife and one son, ELLIOT.-At his home, in West Jefferson, O., Sept. 2, by being hit with a stone over the heart, John W. Elliet, Co. C, 95th Ohio. Comrade Elliet was attacked by a victous tramp, who killed him with a stone.

BRYSON .- At the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. Sept. 13, by drowning, Michael Bryson, Sergeant, Co. E. 6th U. S. He was drowned in a small ake on the grounds of the Home, and was a veteran Powers.-At his home, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 1 of heart failure, Serg't Matthew E. Powers, Co. D. 9th Mass. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

BAYLOR,-At his home, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15, Col. Thomas G. Baylor, aged 57. veteran of the war and at the time of his death he was Commandant of the Frankfort Arsenal and Senior Colonel of the Ordnance Department, HOLTON .- At his home, in Bennington, Vt., Sept 8, of Bright's disease, Lieut. F. D. Holton, 2d U. S.

Durang. - At Atlants, Ga., Sept. 18, John T. Durang, 90th Pa., aged 67. He was a mitive of Pennsylvania, and Captain of a company of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and he was the oldest officer in the Guard LIVINGSTON.—At his home, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, Lieut.-Com. Schuyler Livingston, U. S. N.

He entered the navy as a volunteer officer, and was transferred to the Regular service in 1868. He was commissioned Lieutenant in 1870, and in 1882 he was commissioned Lieutenant-Commander, DUBYRA .- At his home, in New York City, Saturday, Sept. 27, Gen. Abram Duryon, of paraly-About six years ago he was stricken with paralysis, since which time he has had the use of only half his body. On Wednesday, Sept. 24, he received a second stroke. Gen. Duryea went to the front as Colonel of Duryea's Zouaves (5th N. Y.), and was soon promoted Brigadier-General, He has a splendid military record. After the war

ne became one of the largest lumber dealers in the Metropolis. He was appointed a Police Commissioner of New York City, and served for a consider